The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,548.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 24 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 78 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 9 As. per line.
Second Ditto..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. G. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Negapatam	3
" Cirwar	26	" Madras	6
" Narrakal	28	" Coconada	8
" Tuticorin	29	" Vizagapatam	9
" Colombo	30	" Bimlipatam	11
" Galle	31	" Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundava, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

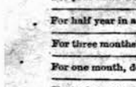
The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 28th May 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Bussorah	17
" Kurrachee ....June	1	" Fao	17
" Gwadur	2	" Kurrachee	22
" Muscat	5	" Lingar	23
" Bunder Abbas	7	" Bunder Abbas	25
" Lingar	8	" Muscat	27
" Bushire	11	" Gwadur	29
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee.....July	2
Arrive Bussorah	13	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

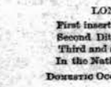


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship KUHRAMEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cotter, as an extra steamer to the Persian Gulf on or about the 25th May 1870.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

RUBATTINO PASSENGER LINE.

THE s. s. EGITTO, 1,800 tons, Captain Crocco, WILL SAIL for EUROPE via the SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20TH INSTANT.

There is still room for a limited number of Passengers by the above Steamer at the rates advertised in another column.

Passengers can also be booked to Marseilles (with transhipment at Genoa), at £56, 1st Class or £37, 2nd Class, including Wines.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£4	Food
" Suez	£38	£22	£8	Without Food
" Port Said	£40	£24	£9	
" Messina	£48	£33	£13	
" Naples	£50	£35	£15	
" Leghorn	£53	£36	£15	
" Genoa	£53	£36	£15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. " EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

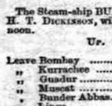
For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—CAMPAGNIE FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without Wine
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deductions of 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,800 tons, Captain [illegible], will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th instant.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CROSS YARD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £35; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. H. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class.....£55
Second Class.....£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea..... 24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. ft.
Indigo, Silk ..... 60 " " 20 cwt.
Gums, Incense, Coffee, Pepper ..... " " "
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c. 40 " " 20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expenses, as also of eventual charges for discharkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8c. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent 1st.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. " 10 " 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 24th inst., at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval and Porebunder.

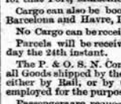
For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 23rd May 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 25th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 23rd instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th May 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Towle, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchart, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Paire of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship ALABAMA, Captain Bland, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Bland without further intimation.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

The Ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of Goods from Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bland and Owners s. s. Alabama.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL and FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 57 St. Paul's Churchyard,
corner of Cheapside),
LONDON.

Established 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published at 2 o'clock To-day.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published this Forenoon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE, CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital, £1,500,000. Reserved Fund, £444,0.0.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting to the General Meeting of Proprietors the Annual Report of their Proceedings for the year 1869, and of submitting the General Statement and Balance Sheet for that period, duly audited.

The Amount of Net Profit for the year, a Dividend of 6 per cent. was paid in November last, absorbing £90,000, and the Directors now propose a like dividend of 6 per cent., to be paid free of Income Tax on and after the 2nd proximo.

After these payments are made, there will remain a balance of £7,962 5s. 1d. to be carried to the Credit of next year's account.

The low value of money in England and India, and the consequent narrow range of rates in Eastern Exchange, has reduced for the time the profit on this branch of the Corporation's business; and the Directors think themselves fortunate in having been able, under these circumstances, to continue the usual rate of Dividend, on which they beg to congratulate their co-proprietors.

The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. Reid, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Kay. These Gentlemen offer themselves to the Meeting for re-election, and the Court with pleasure recommend them.

The Meeting will also have to appoint two Gentlemen as Auditors for the year 1870.

JAMES BLYTH, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 12th April 1870.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	514,934	17	6
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	10	"	1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.
Balances due to other Banks	58,492	7	2
Cash deposited not bearing Interest	4,691,704	18	0
Cash deposited bearing Interest	6,618,947	18	9
Total due to the Public	17,610,104	3	0
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000	0	0
Reserved Surplus Fund	444,000	0	0
Insurance Fund	50,000	0	0
Dividends remaining unpaid	2,124	15	0
Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	97,932	5	1
Due to Shareholders			2,094,057 0 1
			£19,104,191 3 1

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	3,490,611	9	0
Balances due from other Banks	688,107	7	11
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	12, 55	16	0
	4,190,778	12	11
Government Securities	1,143,411	14	3
Landed or other Property of the Corporation	245,508	6	8
Debts secured by Landed or other Property	101,333	16	1
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of debts abandoned as bad	13,423,158	13	2
	£19,104,191	3	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869	90,000	0	0
Balance	97,932	5	1
	£187,932	5	1
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1868	7,635	17	4
Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1869, after defraying current Charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts	180,326	7	9
	£187,962	5	1

CHARLES J. F. STUART, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.
JAMES BLYTH, } Directors.
JAS. WALKER, }
A. MACKENZIE, }

Examined and found correct:—
W. H. HUGHES, }
THOS. W. L. MACKEAN, } Auditors.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

	Rs.	a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Part of London .....quarts	5	4	"
Ditto Ditto Ditto .....pints	3	4	"
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne .....quarts	40	0	"
Ditto Ditto .....pints	22	0	"
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay.....quarts	30	0	"
Ditto Ditto Ditto .....pints	16	0	"
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality.....quarts	36	0	"
Ditto ditto 2nd quality .....pints	22	0	"
Ditto Sparkling Moselle .....quarts	30	0	"
Ditto ditto Hock..... quarts	35	0	"
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy.....	22	0	"

Also,

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED per S. S. GOLCONDA.

A Thousand and One Gems of English Poetry. By Charles Mackay	Rs.	2 4
Medical Philosophy. By F. D. Maurice		2 12
Treasury of Choice Quotations.....		2 4
The Nations Around. By A. Keary		3 0
Advice to a Mother		1 10
—on the Management of her Children. By P. H. Chavasse		1 12
Advice to a Wife. By do.		1 12
Hints to Mothers. By T. Bull		3 4
On the Maternal Management of Children. By do.		3 4
Narraway, 1868 N No. 3; a Novel. By E. Yates		0 10
All in the Dark "		1 4
Marryat's Novels	each	0 10
Dumas' "	"	0 10
Jane Austen's "	"	0 10
Dickens' Sketches	"	0 10
Mrs. Beeton's Cookery-book		0 10
The Guide to the Indian Civil Service		3 0

Bombay, 23rd May 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., on the first Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

21st May 1870.

TO LET, from the 1st June, SEVERAL ROOMS, unfurnished, on the Top Floor of the Esplanade Hotel (Wagon Building). For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. WATSON on the premises.

23rd May 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established in 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

or Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words

JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY,

the engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA
" JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY!
24TH MAY!!

GRAND GALA NIGHT!!!

DRAMATIC and MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

COMEDY, OPERETTA, and FARCE.

The Performance will be supported by the following popular Artistes:

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
Mr. U. H. POLLOCK,
Signor A. ZELMAN,
Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
And several distinguished Gentlemen Amateurs.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, MAY 24,

The Entertainment will commence with the elegant Comedy,

COOL AS A CUCUMBER;

OR,

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

To be followed by the popular Operetta, entitled,

LE CHALET;

OR,

WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

Supported by Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Richardson, and an efficient Chorus.

Tyrolean Air—"Light is my Heart." .....
Song—"Here in my own secluded Dwelling," } Mrs. Richardson
Duet—"When a little Farm we keep" ..... } Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.
Song and Chorus—"Cigars and Cognac" ..... Mr. Pollock.

GRAND FINALE!—"Oh, Vive l'Amour."

To conclude with, by special desire, the world-renowned Farce,

BOX AND COX.

John Box (a Journeyman Printer) ..... Mr. Pollock.
James Cox (a Journeyman Hatter) ..... Mr. Richardson.
Mrs. Bouncer (a Lodging house-keeper) ..... Mrs. Richardson.

THE MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SIGNOR ZELMAN.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Dress Circle..... Rs. 4 | Upper Boxes ..... Rs. 2
Stalls..... Rs. 3 | Pit ..... Rs. 1

Commence at 9. Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS HENRY SEALY is duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 29 Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1869.
2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3rd. To declare a Dividend.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2 th May 1870.

In the Matters of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers, on TUESDAY the 31st day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the RESIGNATION of Mr. WILLIAM OLDFIELD PUNNETT, Trustee of the above Estate, and for the APPOINTMENT of Mr. THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT as Trustee of the said Estate.—Dated this 10th day of May 1870.

KELLS, PRESCOTT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Trustee.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and of the Estate of S. & N. NANABHOY.

NOTICE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 3 (three-eighths) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, on and after THURSDAY the 12th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, 12, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their vouchers when applying for Dividend.

JNO. A. J. SHAW.
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendant of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry James Bostock, the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are requested to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Administrator's Proctors.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of an Act of Parliament for better securing Trusts, and for the relief of Trustees, 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 96; and in the matter of the Trusts of so much

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Colaba Land and Bank of Bombay shares have been enquired for.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
222,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	640
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue.....	300
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China.	33½
47,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	105
37,098	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	131
10,000	250	187½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	402½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.....	1,735
10,500	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land.....	1,035
10,000	1,000	600	11-4	Do. New	700
9,000	150	all	Nil	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	197
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,100
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	320

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.....	805
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,850
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,980
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
200	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning ...	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	780
2,500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,875
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,600

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	1000 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	750 nl.
250	2,500	850	300 do.	Alexandra Press Co.....	575
...	12,000	14,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,650
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.....	2,175
200	1,000	all	300 do.	Do. New	905
500	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.....	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
350	2,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.....	8,300
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press ...	1,025
200	5,000	all	288 p.a.	Hydranlic Press Co.....	2,925
200	2,000	1,100	150 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.....	975
1,900	1,000	55	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co....	300
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press ...	2,500 nl.
224	1,000	75	300 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,225
150	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Tinnevelly Press Co.....	1,250 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	318.3.6	6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	257½
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares ...	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	192.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.....	635
3,500	2,40*	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
5,000	1,4..	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do...	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do..	1s. 11 5/16d. to ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 days' sight ...	98½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do ...	220 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan).....	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate..	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16.5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—19TH MAY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

—In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-7 and 97-6, or 2-9 to 2-10 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105.

5 per cents of 1856-57, about half a lakh, at Rs. 107-8, in exchange for like amount of 4 per cents at Rs. 97-4.

5½ per cents, last evening and to-day, at Rs. 114-4.

5 years' Debentures, a small amount, yesterday, at Rs. 103-12.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1856, at Rs. 108-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,440; more wanted at this price.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 131.

Agra Bank, A shares, at Rs. 110.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 310, for cash, and a time-bargain for 25 shares, at Rs. 317½, deliverable in one month.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 21st May, compared with the statement issued on the 14th May :—

LIABILITIES.	14th May.	21st May.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,0.0	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Profit and Balance	1,20,00,067	1,37,17,710
Deposits at Head Office	1,64,22,510	1,59,31,892
Deposits at Branches	16,05,092	17,05,652
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,87,493	2,87,602
Reserve	2,92,226	2,92,226
Undrawn Cash Credits	5,32,920	6,29,883
Rs.	3,81,40,988	3,80,65,112
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	17,36,525	23,77,543
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	7,16,739	6,38,739
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals.....	29,50,644	29,92,583
Bills Discounted & purchased at do. ...	1,14,11,857	1,13,57,220
Dead Stock	4,60,424	...
Less written off	20,000	...
	4,60,424	4,60,451
Stamps	5,466	5,344
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	14,89,167	12,29,640
Overdrafts	1,01,333	5,857
Government Reserve, Cash	97,00,067	92,17,710
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	54,41,499	51,60,195
Do. do. at Branches	35,17,276	46,35,989
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	5,05,801	6,00,800
Rs.	3,81,40,988	3,80,65,112

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th May, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results :—

LIABILITIES.				
Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O.....	Rs.	75,276	6	7 decrease
,, at Branches.....		7,26,693	15	2 decrease
Other Deposits		4,64,340	14	11 decrease
Bank Post Bills		1,52,0.0	1	2 increase
ASSETS.				
Government Securities	Rs.	1,04,052	10	6 decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs		7,400	0	0 decrease
Accts. of Credit on do		2,83,136	15	9 decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted...		5,12,749	2	3 decrease
Balances with other Banks ...		12,741	0	5 decrease
Cash at Head Office.....		34,89,951	7	7 decrease
Do at Branches		9,59,748	5	3 decrease

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 16s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 .7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Cotton	Nominal	
Over'and ...	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ...	Rail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		charges	Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Bengal (s).....	Barlow	Liverpool via Suez Canal.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s).	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	General Outram (s)..	Teasdale	Cutch.
	Addia (s)	Sanderson.....	Liverpool via Suez Canal.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Guizelar.....	Coast and Goa.
	Comarin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Violette, Wilson, to Kurrachee.

Ship Arundel, Crocker, to Galle.

The steamer Alabama, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

May. 19 Alexandra ..... Foglin ..... Liverpool, Feb 16

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May. 17 Ethiopia (s) ..... McCallum..... Rangoon

DEPARTURE.

May. 18 Lady Rawlinson..... ..... Calcutta

Passengers arrived per steamer Ethiopia—Lieutenant Walters, Mr and Mrs Cooper, Mrs Carr and 2 children, Mrs Henderson and 2 children.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Westmacott, Major, 2nd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Mominabad.

Glass, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Wiseman, Ensign, 17th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

Power, Lieutenant, 106th Regiment, on leave, from Futtehgurh.

Thoyts, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Reade, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Almorah.

Kerr, Captain, The Buffs, on leave, from Dugshaie.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.

Lodge, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Stewart, Captain, 4th Madras Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Caulfield, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Creagh, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Barras, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Macpherson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-24th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Kerr, Captain, The Buffs, on leave, to England.

Brownlow, Lieutenant, 1st Sikh Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Bishop, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Graves, Captain, 103rd Foot, to join, to Roorkee.

Adey, Ensign, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st May 1870.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani :—

Higher Standard.

Ensign E. B. Nixon, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, officiating Wing Subaltern Meywar Bheel Corps.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Forsayeth, 95th Foot.

Ensign O'M Creagh, 95th Foot, attached to 21st N. I.

Ensign J. de B Lynch, 95th Foot, attached to 14th N. I.

Lower Standard.

Ensign L. A. T. McCudden, 1st Battalion 7th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Howell, Indian Medical Department.

Private R. Willis, 3rd Hussars.

Lieutenant E. B. Anderson, 108th Foot.

Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe, 108th Foot.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

27th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. J. Morse, Second Wing Subaltern 30th N. I., to be Quarter Master.

Assistant Surgeon Randolph Caldecott, recently arrived from England, is placed on general duty, Poona Division, and on proceeding to join will travel by rail at the public expense.

The following order is confirmed :—

83rd Regiment—Regimental Order, dated 6th May 1870, appointing Captain Karslake interpreter to the regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars—Captain R. M. Briscoe, from 3rd April to 20th June 1870, on private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Lodge, (A Battery E Brigade) from date of embarkation, to England, for 15 months, on private affairs, resigning his appointment in the Royal Horse Artillery.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain H. L. E. Ellaby (No. 1 Battery 6th Brigade) from 18th May to 8th June 1870, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. H. G. Cruickshank, (B Battery 18th Brigade) from date of embarkation, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon R. Marshall (E Battery 8 h Brigade) from date of embarkation, to England, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot.—Major R. D. Astley, in extension to remain at Mahableshwur, from 26th May to 25th June 1870, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Captain G. B. Crispin, attached to 28th N. I., in extension, to remain at Bombay, from 15th May to 15th June 1870, on medical certificate.

Lodge, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Caulfield, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Creagh, Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on furlough, to England.

Barras, Captain, 15th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.

Macpherson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-24th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Kerr, Captain, The Buffs, on leave, to England.

Brownlow, Lieutenant, 1st Sikh Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Bishop, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Graves, Captain, 103rd Foot, to join, to Roorkee.

Adey, Ensign, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, May 17.)

Colonel C. Denison, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, from the 14th instant.

Mr. R. V. Mayer, Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, one month's privilege leave in lieu of the three months' leave granted to him in Gazette of 5th April.

Major H. D. Cloete, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western Range, privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant R. A. Livesay, R.E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, one month's privilege leave from the 1st June 1870.

Major William Scott Drever, Commissioner of Police, to act as President of the Municipal Commission for the town of Madras, during the absence of Colonel Denison, without prejudice to his other duties.

Mr. William Henry Glenny, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. William Henry Bartlett, acting First Assistant Master Attendant, to be also Surveyor of Shipping to Government and Government Emigration Surveyor.

Major Arthur Matcham Davies, acting Superintendent of Police, first grade, to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western Range, during the absence of Major Cloete.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, William Johnston, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector General, with permanent rank, from the 16th May 1870, vice Dr. Bennick, whose tour of appointment expired on that date.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.—Major William Scott Simpson, (Lt. Col. in Staff Corps), to be Lieut.-Col.—18th N. I.; Captain William Scott Cay, Lt.-Col. in Staff Corps, to be Major.—Genl. List : Lieutenant Alfred George Hutchins to be Captain, 10th April 1870, vice Lieutenant-Colonel (Bt.-Colonel) F. C. Barber, retired.

Infantry.—Major Francis George Hodgson, (Staff Corps) to be Lieut.-Col.—39th N. I.: Captain Charles Alexander McMahon, Major in Staff Corps, to be Major; and Lieutenant Henry Oliver Graham, (Captain in Staff Corps) to be Captain, 10th April 1870, vice Simpson, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry.—Major Augustus William Ritherdon, (Lt. Col. in the Staff Corps) to be Lieut.-Col.—45th N. I.: Captain Charles Mills White, (Major in Staff Corps) to be Major; and Lieut. John Ewing, (Captain in Staff Corps), to be Captain, 10th April 1870, vice Hodgson, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl. Lieut-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry.—Major Thomas Comyn Ansley, (Lieut-Col. in Staff Corps) to be Lieut.-Col.—9th N. I.: Captain Augustus Frederick Williams, (Major in Staff Corps) to be Major; and Lieutenant William George Carr, (Captain in Staff Corps), to be Captain, 10th April 1870, vice Ritherdon, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl. Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry.—Major (Bt.-Lt.-Col.) John Wellwood Rutherford, to be Lieut.-Col.—47th N. I.: Captain Walter Weldon, Major in Staff Corps to be Major; and Lieut John William Hindle, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 10th April 1870, vice Ansley, promoted and removed from the list of Regtl. Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry.

Major-General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to Government, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from the 16th instant.

Captain F. Templar, European Veterans, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for one year, and to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Assistant Surgeons on the Madras Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Home Government, with effect from the date of their arrival at Madras :—

Messrs. Frederick Robert Paterson, William Joseph Hastings, and Henry Isaac Jones.—Arrived at Madras on the 4th May 1870.

Messrs. John North, Edward Fawcett, Thomas Charles Howell Spencer, and Henry George Hall.—Arrived at Madras on the 6th May 1870.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—Surgeon R. S. Muir, M.D., and F.R.C.S.E., is granted furlough to Europe for 20 months, from date of departure.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 9th May 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 6th Foot.—Lieutenant G. W. B. Collis to be Captain, from the 24th April 1870.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant F. M. Leslie to be Captain, from the 20th December 1869.

Lieutenant G. J. Bogle to be Captain, from the 26th April 1870.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff :—

Assistant Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, A Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to be Surgeon, from 10th May 1870.

21st Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant William Francis Sigurd Hing; and is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Ensign John Roilo Harriman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice King, who retires. Dated 5th May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, on the pension of his rank, of Colonel W. K. Worster, Royal (Madras) Artillery, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 30th April 1870.

Colonel W. P. Hampton, Bengal Infantry, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw pay in the United Kingdom.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 458, of the 26th ultimo, placing the services of Captain H. S. Jarret, Staff Corps, at the disposal of the Home Department, the G. O. C. C., dated 29th idem, posting him to the 4th Bengal Cavalry for duty, is hereby cancelled.

That portion of G. O. C. C. of the 6th April, appointing Assistant Surgeon B. Reed, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, to do duty at the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon W. Curran, 88th Foot, is appointed to do duty at the Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, during the ensuing hot season.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have qualified as Military Surveyors and Field Engineers, agreeably to G. O. C. C. of the 13th July 1865 :—

As Military Surveyors and Field Engineers.

Captain H. Woodhouse, late 62nd, attached to the 33rd Native Infantry, passed Higher Standard.

Lieutenant H. W. Allen, 107th Foot.

Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, 106th Foot.

Lieutenant G. B. Moore, 107th Foot.

Ensign H. H. Swetenham, 36th Foot.

As Field Engineer.

Lieutenant T. Nicholls, attached to the 32nd Native Infantry, General List, Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 2nd April, directing Assistant Surgeon G. S. Davis, M.D., at Umballa, to proceed to Jullunder, for duty with G Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Presidency District order, dated the 6th April, directing Assistant Surgeon K. P. Gupta, M.B., doing duty with the 8th Native Infantry, at Alipore, to proceed to Dacca, and receive medical charge of the wing 7th Native Infantry, from Surgeon C. O. Daniel, M.D.

Dated the 11th April, directing Surgeon E. J. Vivian, recently arrived from furlough to Europe, to proceed to Allahabad for duty.

Directing Assistant Surgeon H. J. Linton, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Agra for duty.

Peshawur District order, dated the 27th January last, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey (relieved of the duties of Analyst of Potable Waters) to the medical charge of the Dooba outpost, vice Assistant Surgeon G. Hutcheson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, for employment.

Agra Station order, dated the 5th April, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D., 40th Native Infantry, to take medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M.D., to proceed to Bukloh to join the 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Dated the 12th April, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D., 40th Native Infantry, to proceed to Umballa, to join the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Surgeon J. Elliot, M.D., to take medical charge of the 40th Native Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon G. McB. Davis, M.D., to receive medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry from Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D.

Nowshera Station order, dated the 1st April, appointing Captain H. L. Hawkins, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Superintendent of Sudder Bazaar, vice Lieutenant F. W. Macmullen, Station Staff Officer, relieved.

1st Native Infantry.—Regimental order, dated the 7th April, making the following temporary appointments, vice Colonel J. R. McMullin, whose preparatory leave expired on the 6th idem :—

Major F. J. Craigie, officiating 2nd in command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant W. M. Molyneux, Quartermaster and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster.

Lieutenant C. E. Hallett, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Captain R. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps.

Dated the 15th April, making the following alterations consequent on the arrival of Captain R. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, on the 8th idem :—

Captain R. F. Angelo to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain W. M. Molyneux to officiate as Wing Officer.

Dated the 17th April, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 16th idem, consequent on the arrival of Lieutenant J. A. Miley, and departure on sick leave of Lieutenants and Adjutants G. E. Hulse :—

Captain W. M. Molyneux, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant J. A. Miley, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

General Staff.—Major General Brook Taylor (commanding the Oude Division), to Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 22nd April to the 22nd October.

4th Hussars.—Captain H. L. Swaie, to Bombay for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Carden, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

16th Lancers.—Cornet W. N. Hill, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain H. O. Hitchins (No. 4 Battery, 22nd Brigade), to Dalhousie, from the 25th April to the 15th October, on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 14th April, p. 166.)

Lieutenant R. Wade, (G Battery, 16th Brigade), to remain in Calcutta from the 15th May to the 15th August, in extension, to study the native languages.

Lieutenant C. J. R. Fulford (G Battery, 16th Brigade), to Calcutta, from date of leaving battery to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Lieutenant G. M. B. Hornsby, (G. Battery, 19th Brigade) to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. M. Saimond (No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade), to Calcutta, from date of leaving battery to the 15th September, to study the native languages.

Surgeon A. Maclean, 24th Brigade, to Darjeeling, from the 25th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Ensign E. B. Money, to Calcutta, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October to study the native languages.

17th Foot (1st Battalion).—Lieutenant C. E. G. Burr (Instructor of Musketry), to Nynee Tal, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th September, on private affairs.

37th Foot.—Major W. W. Woiswick, to England, from the 15th May 1870 to the 1st July 1871, on private affairs.

45th Foot.—Captain H. S. Hayward, to remain in England, from the 20th July to the 31st December, on private affairs, in extension.

79th Foot.—Colonel W. C. Hodgson, for eight days, to Bombay; and thence to England, on private affairs, from the 8th May to the 7th November 1870.

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion).—Colonel W. A. Eyers, C.B., to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, 10th May 1870.

ADJUTANTS AND QUARTERMASTERS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Government of India has ruled that in future a Captain, holding the post of Adjutant or Quartermaster, is debarred from taking any except privilege leave, with retention of appointment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified, under instructions from the Government of India, that passed native medical students are not to be posted to Civil Dispensaries except on requisitions from Deputy Inspector Generals of Hospitals of Circles, (after communication with the civil authorities,) which shall be held to be sufficient authority for issuing the necessary Division or District orders.

A WEEKLY HOLIDAY.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that Thursday in each week may in future be looked upon as a holiday for all regiments and corps under his command. On this day no field days will take place; and no General, District, or Regimental Courts Martial will sit, unless the exigencies of the service shall absolutely require it.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

Government has been pleased to rule that, a Commissioned or Warrant Officer proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate is travelling "on duty" in the sense of General Order No. 162, dated the 31st May 1869.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the abolition of Skillong as a separate Executive charge, it is hereby notified that the stations dependent thereon have been transferred to the Presidency Executive Commissariat. The following re-distribution of what are at present outstations of the Sangor Executive, has been ordered, with effect from 1st May 1870 :—Jubbulpore and Nagode to the Allahabad, and Nowgong and Banda to the Cawnpore Commissariat Divisions.

LEAVE—ARRIVALS.

Officers returning to duty from Europe before the expiration of their leave are no longer required to make a special report, as the Government General Order announcing their return is sufficient; officers, however, who return to duty before the expiration of their leave *in India*, or whenever their return is not announced in G. O. O., are still required to report as laid down in G. O. No. 301 of 1868, with reference to Military Regulations, Article 42, Section XLV., Part 1, page 330.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 11th May 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Gwalior District order, dated the 31st March last, making the following medical arrangements :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon D. C. W. Heather to proceed in medical charge of invalids en route to depot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon D. McLean, M.D., to do duty with the Garrison battery at Fortress Gwalior, and to take medical charge of the detachment 1st battalion 11th Foot and cells.

Delhi Garrison order, dated the 31st March last, appointing Ensign J. M. Von Beverhoudt, 2nd Wing Subaltern 17th Native Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff at Delhi, in addition to his regimental duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Dated the 18th April, appointing Captain G. B. Wolseley, 109th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff, vice Ensign J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, relieved.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon R. Marshall (8th Brigade), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers).—Colonel H. R. Hibbert (Commanding the regiment), to England, from the 18th April to the 17th October, on urgent private affairs.

26th Foot.—Ensign D'A. W. Thuillier to Mussoorie, for two months, from date of arrival in India, on private affairs.

38th Foot.—Colonel F. A. Willis, C.B., to remain in England, from the 15th November to the 14th December, in extension, on private affairs. Captain C. W. S. Gaynor, from the 16th October to the 14th December 1869, to remain at Sealkote and to proceed to Bombay, on private affairs.

41st Foot.—Captain T. P. A. Bracken, to Mussoorie, from date of leaving regiment to the 5th September, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Torkington, to Mussoorie, from date of leaving regiment to the 5th September, on private affairs.

Ensign F. L. Wade, to Mussoorie, from date of leaving regiment to the 5th September, on private affairs.

69th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant W. Mitchell Innes, to Nynee Tal, from the 30th April to the 30th August, on medical certificate.

Ensign N. E. deB. Fenwick, to Nynee Tal, from the 30th April to the 30th October, on medical certificate.

Surgeon W. Macnamara, M.D., to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 30th April to the 30th October, on medical certificate.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on the 24 days in May 21 :—

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah ...	.770	inches.
Temperature of the Air	84·2	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6	,,
Dew Point	73·2	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·748	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	3·6	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9) A.M.) on following day	89·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	80·5	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind WSW, W, WSW.		
Movement in 24 hours	235	miles.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Books and Memorandum Books, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small

LOAFERS' OFFENCES.

In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a European loafer named William Kelly was sent to jail for a month for stealing a pair of boots in the office of the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Alexander Cameron, an European, who is well known to the police, to six months' hard labour, for stealing a coat and one anna in cash belonging to one Nursoo Lingoo.

Also before Mr. Nana Morojee, Robert Brown, a European loafer, was charged with committing an assault on one Lalla Premjee. Prosecutor said—"I sell ice. Last night, on the verge of the Esplanade, prisoner asked me for a pice. I said I had none. He gave me a blow on my mouth. I bled. He then threw this stone on my mouth and knock d a front tooth out. I ran for a police constable, who seized the prisoner." The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared on behalf of Dr. Continho and asked a summons against Mr. V. DeSilva, editor of a periodical called the *O Patriota*, for defamation. Mr. Pestonjee remarked that the defendant had previously been convicted of defaming the Rev. Dr. Lisboa, Vicar of the parish of Mazagon, he had been sentenced in the High Court, and now he had published another libellous article which reflected greatly on the credit of a medical graduate, Dr. Continho. The complainant wrote letters from Bombay for a newspaper in Goa, and it was in reference to one of these letters that DeSilva had written a long article regarding which the summons was now sought. Mr. Pestonjee then read portions of the letter and stated that the publisher of the *O Patriota* had been applied to and he had given an apology which had been accepted by complainant.

The Magistrate granted a summons.

ANOTHER BRIBERY CASE.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Bhickajee, a mucoadum in the employ of the Municipal Commissioner, was charged with having during last month accepted and obtained a gratification other than legal remuneration, of Rs. 2 from Dhunsing Goomani, a halalcore in the same establishment, as a reward for doing or forbearing to do an official act.

Prosecutor said—I am a halalcore in the employ of the Municipal Commissioner. I know the defendant Bhicksjee. He is a mucoadum of the halalcores. At the end of last month, at about 7 A.M., he came to where I was at work at Byculla. He asked me to open the door of a cesspool. I opened it and found some nuisance deposited there. The defendant said he would report me to the sahib. I said, "Very well." He then said that if I would give him four rupees he would release me. I said I was a poor man and could only give two rupees. After refusing to accept this sum, he agreed to take it and told me to pay the money on pay day. I then asked one Mahadeo, who was present, to bear witness. I also told one Witto. The defendant went away. The same day, or the day following, I was reported to the section sahib and fined two annas for the offence. I spoke to defendant on the matter and he denied having reported me. On a Saturday following, the 1st of this month, I reported to Mr. West that the defendant wanted a bribe from me. Mr. West told me to bring two rupees. I brought them. He marked them. I took the rupees away and went to a gully leading to the Pydhonee road. I saw defendant there and gave him the rupees in a gully. We were alone. I made a salaam to the defendant and was going away, when Mr. West came up and seized the prisoner. Mr. West had told me that he would follow me to see the money paid. The defendant was made over with the rupees to a police sepoy and thence to a European constable. I did not go to the constable's quarters. I charge the defendant with accepting and obtaining for himself a gratification other than legal remuneration as a reward for doing or forbearing to do an official act, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

To the Court—These are the two rupees which I gave defendant. I know them by the marks on them.

To the prisoner—The prisoner did not lend me money.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

(From the local Municipal Record.)

The annual general meeting was held in the Municipal Hall on April 28th. The president, Mr. Hope, laid before the Commissioners the accounts for the year ending on March 31st, and Budget for 1870-71, and delivered in Gujeratee the annual address, of which the substance was as follows:—

This is now the fourth annual gathering at which we have nearly all had the pleasure of meeting to consider the general position of our Municipality. This time we fortunately have not to deplore the withdrawal of any of our number by death, and if on the one hand we miss, owing to their transfer elsewhere, two or three familiar faces, among whom I may mention Mr. Nundshanker Toolsheshunker, who was a most active and valuable member of our body, we are able on the other, to congratulate our old and esteemed colleague, Dr. Manekjee Cursetjee, on his recovery from a long and wearing illness and his return to us after nearly two years' absence.

The system of our administration has during the past year been the same hitherto pursued, and alluded to on previous occasions, namely, that of entrusting the whole detailed practical administration to the native members. I have caused to be prepared for your information a return shewing the extent to which each Commissioner has shared in the labour, and am glad to observe that it may be accepted as a very fair indication of the interest you exhibit. Believing as I do that the natives of this country are able to conduct a larger portion of its administration than is now in their hands, and labouring as I have done for some fourteen years past to improve their position, I consider it of the utmost importance to their future interests that they should well and profitably exercise what position and power they have got. There is no greatness in considering that municipal affairs are beneath your notice; no wisdom in applying to them less attention than you would give to the daily business which most of you transact; no foresight in neglecting to employ on them the leisure which some of you enjoy; and feeling certain that you will perceive the truth of this, I appeal to you on behalf of your fellow-countrymen, not less than of yourselves, to continue, and even increase, the exertions which the statement I refer to shews you to have made during the past year, and so afford an irrefragable proof that you can exercise greater power than is as yet in your hands. It is with great regret that I notice one fact which may be termed a decided check in the progress of native administration in this Presidency, namely, the orders of Government that our Honorary Magistrates shall no longer dispose of municipal cases. Whatever may have been the grounds on which Government thought fit to pass this decision, and no doubt they must have been sufficient ones, it is satisfactory to know that they have not taken their origin in this district. The punctuality, care, and intelligence shewn by the gentlemen who have for nearly two years undertaken this tedious duty have had their best vindication in the paucity of appeals, the improved sanitary condition of the city, and the general absence of dissatisfaction among the people. We may well offer them our best thanks for the assistance they have rendered to our operations and our regret that their public-spirited labours have been concluded. At the same time you may note that the check has probably been brought about by native hands, if not native misrepresentation, and endeavour to disprove, in your own persons, all such allegations as may have been made, and so lead to ultimate recovery of the ground which has been lost.

If the work of the past year be considered in detail there can be no doubt that, next to the Managing Committee, the brunt of responsibility and personal trouble has fallen on the Sales Sub-Committee, of whom Messrs. Jugjivandass Khooshaldass and Meerza Sultan Beg are the most energetic members. They have all other effected purchase of land and houses to the extent of about Rs. 60,000, besides sales to a fair amount. The Watering, Lighting, and Fire Sub-Committee, of which Lieut. Cruikshank is chairman, have given valuable assistance regarding the matters in their charge, especially the new water-carts. The Market and Sanitary Sub-Committees, of which I am a most idle member, have had little to do. The former might well be dissolved, as the market system is now complete; the latter can continue to meet for special questions and rely as hitherto on the detailed administration on its most excellent executive member, Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee. The Legal Sub-Committee have had no new points brought before them, I am glad to say, but Mr. Dayabhai Sawaichund has conducted our two cases with all the patience which appears to be necessary in order to get through our courts of law. One case, a suit against us, had after twenty-one months' delay been got through the Court of the Assistant Judge, who has decreed against us for Rs. 1,115, rejecting the balance of the claim, Rs. 4,385; but the decision is almost unintelligible, and we shall have to follow it through the superior courts. Another suit in which we were plaintiffs for Rs. 3,870 has, by dint of eighteen months' constant annoyance, been dragged through the Court of the Subordinate Judge and decided in our favour. The Establishment Sub-Committee have given us one good report on the office establishment, which has been adopted. The Chowk Bazaar Fire Sub-Committee and the Scavenging Sub-Committee have each done good service. Finally, the Ward Land Sales Sub-Committee have done nothing at all.

Our stipendiary office establishment has during the past year undergone a most careful revision at the hands of a sub-committee, and I hope that at the cost of a moderate increase we have obtained much improved efficiency. Revisions of salaries, however, are of little avail without revisions of individuals, for which I must repeat what I stated last year, that there is considerable room. Our inspection establishment, that for the ordinary, not the special duties, is still in want of a complete reorganization, and I regret that nothing has this year been practicable in that direction. I feel no doubt that we require an altogether different class of men.

The chief work which has been in hand during the year is the road improvement scheme, which was taken in hand last October in continuation of the inundation works of the previous year. I need not trouble you with any lengthened description of this scheme, as you are all familiar with it and see it going on around you, and special information regarding its progress has also been afforded. Suffice it to say that about seven miles of road will be provided with pucka masonry side drains, and that three and a half miles of this will be metalled and the rest covered with "chara." Paving will be added at all parts exposed to floods. Several important clearances will also be made to facilitate traffic, and the Chowk Bazaar road will be completed.

The sanitary arrangements for cleansing khalkoas and privies have progressed uninterruptedly throughout the year, and the rate of work is said to have been improved. The total out-turn has however rather fallen off, owing to a miscalculation on the part of the department, and the arrears will have to be brought up in the current year before the monsoon. The fourth market is now complete, and the total revenue is Rs. 4,201, or about nine per cent. on the total outlay of Rs. 46,399, thus leaving a good profit even after deducting establishment charges. The Public Park is now almost completed, and will be adorned by fountains and gates which have been presented by Fatmacon-Nissa Begum, Meer Syed Alum Khan, and Meer Ghulam Baba. The City Survey does not get on as rapidly as I would wish, but we are assured that the time is occupied in more careful examination than before. I had hoped to have announced the termination of our correspondence about the Delhi Gate Road debt. Its remission has been sanctioned by the Government of India, but as a debt to the Public Works Budget, and it is therefore possible that a year or two may elapse before it can be written entirely off our books.

Before considering the question of accounts, it is proper to notice that those of the past year have been audited by Messrs. Goolabdas Purshotumdas and Motiram Gokuldas, who have submitted a full and careful report which will be laid before you in due course.

I will now proceed to give you an explanation of our accounts for the past year which have been audited as already mentioned. I regret to state that three items of income have not turned out so favourably as I had anticipated. In spirituous liquor there is a falling off of Rs. 1,020, and in the sale proceeds of night-soil of Rs. 1,306. The former item will probably in a great measure recover itself in the current year, the latter will rise gradually, though some time must elapse before this head can be as productive as it should be, owing to the difficulty of disposing of such manure. The third item is sale of land, in which there is a falling off of Rs. 9,104. The actual sales were about Rs. 5,500 more, but the amount could not be recovered within the year. Still, this is a source from which we can no longer expect large realizations, as the best plots have been disposed of, and the sale of smaller plots requires more personal exertion than our sub-committees seem disposed to make. Two more items, Rs. 3,870 of toll tax for 1867-68, and Rs. 8,694 for halalcore cess, were outstanding at the end of year, but the whole of the first (unless the decree be reversed) and nearly the whole of the second ought very soon to be realized. On the other hand, as a set-off against these decreases, I am glad to say that we have realized Rs. 3,659 more than was anticipated on eight minor items, and that by the revision of our halalcore cess registers there has been an increase of Rs. 1,213 in the recoveries for 1868-69 and of Rs. 4,560 in the demands for 1869-70, of which Rs. 2,865 will probably be realized. The recoveries of advances have likewise been Rs. 3,175. Finally, we have received grants of Rs. 5,000 from the local funds and of Rs. 8,000 from private individuals for the Public Park. The final result is that whereas Rs. 2,43,766 (excluding adjustment, debt, &c.) were expected, we have already realized Rs. 2,45,380, and can pretty well rely on recovering Rs. 10,870 more. Putting the matter in another form, if we had received no grants and contributions, there would have been a net deficit of Rs. 516.

The expenditure of the year shows proofs of the advantage of the severe restrictions which we have placed upon all unauthorized expenditure. The disbursements of the year may be classed as ordinary and extraordinary, the former comprising all the well known items of current expenditure and works sanctioned out of revenue, the latter loan works and repayments of loan.

Under the former head the amount provided in the Budget was Rs. 2,23,092. The savings have however been Rs. 23,415 against an excess of Rs. 6,664, leaving a net saving of Rs. 16,751, and consequently an actual expenditure of Rs. 2,06,341. As to the saving, I may explain that Rs. 3,863 of it are items not drawn in the current year, but still due, and therefore to be provided for in next year's budget, leaving Rs. 12,888 actual saving, which is distributed among some fifty items, and is therefore a proof that some advance has this year been made in careful economy and adherence to the budget. The excess is principally composed of items which were sanctioned by the Commissioners out of the general savings, and in only two or three instances small amounts were unauthorized.

Regarding the latter head, it will first be observed that as the actual ordinary receipts during the year were Rs. 2,45,380, while the ordinary charges were Rs. 2,06,341, there was a balance of Rs. 39,039. The actual amount available was however Rs. 44,568, because Rs. 5,529 of deposits repayable were in hand. Out of this sum, Rs. 39,112 have been devoted to the repayment of debts in general accordance with the Budget and Rs. 5,456 were the cash balance in hand at the end of the year. The only point remaining for notice is the loan works sanctioned by the general meeting of 29th October 1869. Out of the total sanction of Rs. 1,80,000, only Rs. 87,675 had been drawn up to the close of this year, of which Rs. 64,422 have been accounted for by passed bills and Rs. 23,253 are floating balance.

I will now briefly summarize the accounts of the past year. The ordinary revenue was Rs. 2,09,465; the extraordinary, Rs. 32,740, of which Rs. 19,739 were from land sales and sunnud fees, and Rs. 13,000 grants and contributions. The loans received were Rs. 87,675. The total transactions, including adjustments, were Rs. 7,42,303. The principal charges were as follows:—Establishment, Rs. 12,296; Scavenging, Rs. 46,652; Watering, Rs. 11,803; Lighting, Rs. 17,087; Fire, Rs. 5,512; Public Park, Rs. 27,115; Inundation works, Rs. 50,368; Road improvements, Rs. 44,605; Clock tower, Rs. 9,982; Markets, Rs. 7,220; Road compensation, Rs. 32,571; Repairs, Rs. 19,606; Education, Rs. 4,155; City survey, Rs. 12,139; Loans paid off, Rs. 39,112; Interest, Rs. 3,093; Miscellaneous, Rs. 9,590. Balance in hand, Rs. 5,456. Our general position is briefly this; our income is now stationary, and we cannot expect much, if any, increase in future. Our expenses are now in all departments pretty nearly as high as it is prudent that they should be, and if they are not increased, and due care is exercised, we shall be able to meet all our regular obligations and gradually clear off all our debt. Our net indebtedness is Rs. 2,54,347, but out of this Rs. 97,223 may now be said to be nominal.

We will now consider the Budget of the coming year, regarding which I would explain that every increase not of a trivial nature has already been laid before you and passed during the last quarter, so that there is nothing to take you by surprise, or to which a hurried assent is required. All the estimates of repairs and works have been submitted to and revised by the Executive Engineer; the halalcore estimate has been framed in communication with Dr. Dosabhoy, and the secretary and other officers have been consulted. In short, no pains have been spared to make this budget an improvement on its predecessors, and as accurate and reliable as possible. The farm of ordinary taxes, which rose to Rs. 1,51,000 last year, has fallen to Rs. 1,41,000, which is still, however, Rs. 2,000 more than in 1868-69. The halalcore cess, on the other hand, has risen to Rs. 49,945, including arrears. Land-sales, &c., are estimated at Rs. 22,500. The total ordinary income, including arrears, will be Rs. 2,14,095; the extraordinary, Rs. 22,500; adjustments, Rs. 38,392; and loans, Rs. 97,825, making a total of Rs. 373,268 with the opening balance. The principal charges are Establishment, Rs. 14,844; City Survey, Rs. 13,200; Scavenging, Rs. 64,313; Watering, Rs. 19,350; Lighting, Rs. 19,790; Road improvements, Rs. 1,15,578; Public Park, Rs. 14,374; Clock tower, Rs. 2,383; Miscellaneous works, Rs. 10,964; Repairs, Rs. 20,428; Fire, Rs. 8,064; Markets, Rs. 2,771; Dispensary and schools, Rs. 5,700; Deposits, Rs. 5,582; Repayment of loans, and interest, Rs. 49,696; Miscellaneous, Rs. 6,055, making a total, as already given above including balance, of Rs. 5,275. In concluding this review of our prospects for the coming year, I would only repeat that I believe we have made suitable provision for all urgent wants without being in any instance guilty of extravagance, and that if only a certain self-denial be exercised by all concerned, in resting contented with the great improvements which have been made, and carefully controlling and watching the administration, we shall free ourselves from our liabilities in a reasonable time and without unreasonable sacrifices.

The address being concluded, the accounts and Budget were adopted, and after disposing of some miscellaneous business the meeting broke up.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 23rd May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind westerly, thermometer 91.

CANNANORE, 23rd May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83, barometer 29·920.

TUTICORIN, 23rd May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 23rd May, 10-25 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 23rd May, 12 P.M.—Weather fine, thermometer 86.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD MAY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Francis Burgos and four others were charged with gaming with dice and money on a public thoroughfare, and were fined three rupees each.

THEFTS.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a turban, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.—A coolie was sentenced to receive ten stripes on a charge of stealing a silver armlet and a silver finger ring, worth Rs. 12,

PANCHGUNNY.

THE following papers with reference to the sanitarium of Panchgunny, near Poona, were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

REPORT BY CAPTAIN WHISH.

STATION WORK.—In para A, part 2 of my report for 1868-69, I stated that visitors here complained that from want of roads and paths they could not easily get at points from which good views are attained, to obviate which the following works as well as others have been completed, viz "A"—The ordinary annual repairs to the station roads. "B"—Temple Road, a path about nine feet broad which enables persons to descend from the north end of "Table Land," which they had previously been unable to do. "C"—Breaknose Point and road leading thereto. This road commences from the high road at the top of the Ghaut, and from thence gradually ascending a hill called "Bhutrapee," finishes at the above-mentioned "point," where rough stone seats are placed and good views are obtained. "D"—Scandal Point and road leading thereto. This road commences from the high road near the top of the Ghaut proceeding by the "Brinjaree well" and finished at the above-mentioned point, which is levelled, and a rubble well is built round the edge. "E"—Fern Cave Path. This path commences from the top of Mount Road and proceeding underneath the perpendicular portion of "Table Land" joins the above-mentioned road (B) near its top. This pathway enabled persons to search for ferns which abounds in the caves and hollows below "Table Land." "F"—Cut stone pillars and entrance gateway at the entrance of Church Land with a road therefrom through the burial-ground and up to the station flagstaff, where a substantial stone seat (with back) is made, and from whence a good view is obtained all round. A small gateway and path leads from the north-east corner of Church Land and from thence through the burial-ground and up to the station flagstaff. "G"—A long substantial stone seat has been constructed by the roadside under some trees near the dhurmsalla, which affords a temporary resting-place to travellers. "H"—Plover's Tank. This tank which affords a never-failing supply of water has been thoroughly cleared out, and to prevent it from being again filled up during the monsoon (which from its position on the side of a hill it was always liable to be) I have constructed a somicircular land and drain round its upper side. "I"—General repairs to the station dhurmsalla. The roof was entirely taken off and replaced with new battens and rafters (where required) and tiles: the latter being cleaned. The walls were repaired and the caves set in mortar and the building white-washed both inside and out. "J"—During the monsoon earth was thrown over the station roads in order to make the metal bind, after which they were rolled so that now they are in good order. At the end of October last a traveller's bungalow was commenced, and with the exception of the out-houses it is now nearly complete. The station fund gave the required site and Rs. 1,512 towards its construction. In the commencement of my report for the year 1868-69, I stated that a new well was being built, and to enable the public to draw water, I first fixed a long rope, and secondly a light chain with bucket attached: the first was constantly being cut, and the second broken, through being let down by the men to the bottom of the well. So next season I hope to make a flight of steps down to the level of the water during the hot season. I likewise hope (if funds will permit, which under present circumstances I am afraid will not be the case,) to make a roadway commencing from the side of the road at the west end of the station, proceeding along the edge of a hill called "Pangaree," and finishing at a point to be called West Point, from which an extensive view along the valley of the Krishna is obtained.

2. The contemplated construction of a military jail in November 1866 put a full stop to the growth of the station, till last monsoon, when the gratifying official intimation was received that Government had no present intention of building one here, so that now houses and a few shops are being built, and there is every probability at their number increasing, and I think they would the more rapidly do so if there was a good probability of a school for European children being built here.

3. The rainfall from the 16th May to the 15th November was 55 inches and 19 cents., and for the entire year 1869, 59 inches and 32 cents.

4. About forenoon on the 21st December last a large flight of locusts came over the station, luckily only a few settled for a short time, the greater part after flying about for some time passed away.

FRED. A. WHISH, Captain,
Superintendent.

Panchgunny, 25th March 1870.

From the First Assistant Collector of Sattara, to the Collector of Sattara;—dated Camp Oortara, 20th April 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual station report and cash account of Panchgunny for the year 1869-70.

The public works described in para. 1 do not call for special remark, I visited most of them during my recent stay at Panchgunny. The works appeared to have been well done.

With reference to para 2, I fear that the project of the military jail has given a check to the progress of the station from which it will take some time to recover. The establishment of the traveller's bungalow will probably do something towards making its advantages of climate and position more widely known, and something may be done by taking steps to induce holders of vacant plots to build as was suggested to me by Captain Whish. It has hitherto been impossible, on account of the prospect of the establishment of the jail, to enforce compliance with the building's clause in the leases under which the ground is let. As this objection no longer exists, I have now requested Captain Whish to furnish me with a list of lessees whose plots are still unbuilt on, and should they on their attention being drawn to the clause in question still decline or neglect to comply with it, propose to suggest to you the propriety of resuming their holdings.

The object with which the settlement was started was, I believe, rather that of providing a suitably healthy and unexpensive place of residence for European pensioners and others whose circumstances preclude them from living in England than of adding another to the places of fashionable resort already available. This object is itself one well worthy of the liberality of Government, and I can think of no means more likely to be effectual in furthering it than the supply of another acknowledged want in this presidency, by the establishment of a school for European children at Panchgunny as advocated by Mr. Little in his letter No. 241 of 1868. I should be glad to know whether, now that the question of the jail has been decided, any aid can be looked for from Government.

The erection of a church is a question which will depend on the dimensions the settlement may hereafter attain, and on the action which may be taken in the matter of the school.

The Post Office at Panchgunny was closed from the 1st of this month, a circumstance which in the interests of the station is much to be regretted.—I have, &c.,

A. C. TREVOR,
1st Assistant Collector.

From the Collector of Sattara, to the Revenue Commissioner, S.D.

SATTARA, 26th April 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying report of the Panchgunny station for the year 1869-70, together with the 1st Assistant Collector's letter forwarding it.

The establishment of a school at Panchgunny has long been contemplated, but the difficulty of obtaining funds has stood in the way of its being carried out, and I know no source from which the want can be supplied, at present at all events.

I wrote to the Post Master General on the subject of the closing of the Panchgunny Post Office, and have ascertained from him that the necessary arrangement will be made for the convenience of the residents at the station.—I have, &c.,

J. R. ARTHUR,
Collector.

MEMORANDUM BY THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Nothing further has been heard regarding the proposed school at Panchgunny since Mr. Bellasis, late Officiating Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, wrote his memo No. 2,218 of the 30th June 1868; but it is presumed, from the correspondence which has already taken place, that the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education will be pleased to direct their attention to the subject, if it is finally determined not to locate the military jail at Panchgunny.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The report is satisfactory. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to communicate with the Diocesan Board of Education, and ascertain whether there is now any prospect of the establishment by the Board of a school at Panchgunny.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23RD MAY.

(Before R. H. STOVELL, Esq.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Nuthoo Alarucka, a ghorawalla, was charged with driving a vehicle on the Dadur road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Last night prisoner was driving a shigram fast on the Dadur road and struck a man. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

CABUL.

THE Cabul authorities have issued an order for the preparation of dies for postage stamps of two descriptions, *i.e.* half *shahee* stamps and one *shahee* stamps, the shahee being equal to five British pice. A regular scale of postage weight has also been prepared.

Shere Ali has had his sepoys employed on road making in the suburbs of Cabul. A good "drive" planted with trees on both sides, English-fashion, is being made by them from the Balla Hissar gate to the Bagh-i-Shahee, a distance of a few miles.

The "Executive and Legislative" Council of Afghanistan, the creation of which we recently mentioned, assembles for business twice a week—on Mondays and Thursdays. They have as yet had only revenue matters under consideration, and their deliberations have mostly closed with the enactment of new taxation. The Council is only "consultative," the Ameer not having yet declared for representative government.

We are in possession of recent intelligence from Afghanistan. It does not corroborate the statement in the *Pioneer* that Abdool Rahman is advancing on that country at the head of an army subsidized by Russia. On the contrary, late Bokhara letters received in Cabul corroborate the former statement in these columns, that Abdool Rahman and Ishak Khan had been separated, the latter remaining encamped at Samarcand with the followers of both. The same letters mention a current report of Abdool Rahman having been sent to St. Petersburg. It may, we think, be assumed that the sirdar is in Russian charge and is taken care of as a party who may be useful. It would not be good policy for Russia to enable him to take the field.—*Mofussilite.*

THE RELIGION OF THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

(Native Opinion.)

To guide us more particularly into a knowledge of the theological position of the Brahmo Samaj we have just been put into possession of a nice little treatise—the English edition, by Mrs. Sophia Dobson Collet, of *Four Lectures of Keshub Chunder Sen*, received by the last mail, and these aids may help us to a knowledge of the theological position of the Brahma Samaj.

The central idea of the Brahma Samaj theology is the belief and worship of the one true God, "He who governeth the universe and holdeth it in the hollow of His hands. He is the one Supreme Creator, eternal and infinite—'one only without a second.' All else is created and lives in him. However pure and good, however grand and mighty things may be, they are still created and lie at infinite distance from the Creator. They are finite, and however excellent they may be, they cannot be identical with the Infinite. The future church will uphold the absolute infinity and unity of the Divine Creator, and will suffer no created thing or being to usurp his sovereignty. It will worship him alone, and thoroughly set its face against every form of creature worship." The grand apopthegm of the Samaj is the 'Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man.' It recognizes no book of spiritual guide, no prophets, no ceremonies and no articles of faith. It will not seek salvation in books or men, in ceremonies or articles of faith; but it will call upon individuals and nations to put their faith in the only true gospel of salvation—God's infinite and conquering mercy.' It will not busy itself with the indiscriminate condemnation of any creed or sect, nor will it entertain any sectarian antipathy towards its believers. The followers of the Theistic church shall not comprise one set of people or one nation, but all nations and all countries. It will be the common religion of the whole world. The Hindu will join with the Mahomedan, the Mahomedan with the Christian, the Christian with the Buddhists—all nations will combine in the church which shall guide mankind to salvation. In India its plan to carry out its mission is thus described:—

"The Hindu's notion of God is sublime. In the earliest Hindu scriptures God is represented as the Infinite Spirit dwelling in His own glory, and pervading all space, full of peace and joy. On the other hand, the Mahomedans describe their God as infinite in power, governing the universe with supreme authority as the Lord of all. Hence the principal feature of the religion of the Hindu is quiet contemplation, while that of the religion of the Mahomedan is constant excitement and active service. The one lives in a state of quiet communion with his God of peace; the other lives as a soldier, ever serving the Almighty and ever crusading against evil. These are the primary and essential elements of the two creeds, and if blended together, would form a beautiful picture of true theology, which will be realized in the future church of this country. As the two creeds undergo development, their errors and differences will disappear, and they will harmoniously coalesce in their fundamental and vital principles. The future creed of India will be a composite faith, resulting from the union of the true and divine elements of Hinduism and Mahomedanism, and showing the profound devotion of the one and the heroic enthusiasm of the other. The future sons and daughters of this favoured country will thus inherit precious legacies from Hinduism and Mahomedanism, and while enjoying the blessings of the highest and sweetest communion with the God of love, will serve him in the battle-field of life with fidelity to truth and unyielding opposition to untruth and sin, with meekness, Christianity and devotion to the future church of India, I have no doubt in my mind that it will exercise great influences on the growth and formation of that church. The spirit of Christianity has already pervaded the whole atmosphere of Indian society, and we breathe, think, feel, and move in a Christian atmosphere. Native society is being rapidly enlightened, and elevated under the influence of Christian education. If it is true that the future of a nation is determined by all the circumstances and agencies which to-day influence its nascent growth, surely the future church of this country will be the result of the purer elements of the leading creeds of the day, harmonized, developed, and shaped under the influence of Christianity."

This sketch of the future Theistic church of India, nay, indeed, of the whole world, is sufficient to mark out its prominent features. It is an eclectic system of religion, which professes to choose out of every creed which has swayed the fortunes of any nation, its good principles, leaving its peculiar beliefs, doctrines, and dogmas behind. In conception nothing could, perhaps, be nobler. The principles on which the Brahma Samaj cherishes the hope of a new church, not only for India, but for the whole world are the universal principles of our nature and are common to all religions alike, whether Christianity, or Hinduism, Mahomedanism, or Zoroastrianism. It steers clear of the particular beliefs, doctrines and dogmas of each creed which to a great extent make up the life of its followers in this world, and which are looked upon as means for obtaining the blessings of the next. It thus ignores the traditions of every religion which has exercised any influence on man. So far as the conception of, and practical faith, in the one true God is concerned, a Brahmo may join hand with a Christian, a Hindu, a Mahomedan, or a Zoroastrian. But each of these nations must strip itself of its traditions before it can hope to realize the true character of a Brahmo. Accordingly, the Christian must forget all his traditions, must renounce all his belief which distinguish him from the Mahomedan or the Zoroastrian, before he can be a Brahmo in the real sense of the term. The Brahman must throw off his Veda, the Christian his Bible, the Mahomedan his Koran, and the Zoroastrian his *Zend-Avesta*. But what is he to get in exchange? How are each of these nations to be guided in their worship of the true God? A book of universal morality and universal creed must be framed to answer the religious wants of every one of these different nations. Such a system of eclecticism with nothing to uphold it except vague generalities may, indeed, gather round its standard a small band of people, who can intellectually rise above the masses in the higher conceptions of the Deity, but it can never, in our opinion, enlist the active sympathies of the millions. What, for instance, are its distinctive features? What is its basis? Its principles are the principles more or less of every religion, its basis the basis more or less of every creed. It will draw towards its principles the assent of every enlightened nation. The follower of the Cross, no less than the follower of the crescent, the worshipper of the Sun no less than the adorer of the Brahma will think that he is equally a Brahmo as the other. Lord Lawrence, at the meeting in honour of Keshub Chunder Sen, expressed his congratulations on the rise in India of a religious sect like the Brahmo, in the hope that it will ultimately to the means of giving form and developing Christianity through the instrumentality of the educated natives of India. A better course than this for spreading the Christian religion he could hardly conceive. And no doubt many of those present shared in similar feelings when they accorded cheers and applauses to the words as they fell from the mouth of Keshub Chunder Sen. They indulged in the hope, that the movement will give rise to a new type of Asiatic Christianity which may ultimately act upon Europe and Asia alike. We for our part should rather wish the Brahmoists to merge into Christianity than take their stand upon the unstable ground of vague generalities, since it is our firm belief that the Brahmos with their present programme which ignores past history and past traditions are hardly ever likely to succeed. In expressing this belief, we by no means undervalue the ardent enthusiasm and the singleness of purpose which actuate its leading votaries. We have a high respect for the character and, in this sense of its leading members. We yield to no one in the sense we entertain of the character of the great and high-souled Rammohun Roy, and the labours of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen and his co-adjutors. But we cannot conceal from our mind the imperfect basis upon which the fabric of the new Theistic church is made to stand.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 22nd May, 8-30 P.M.; via Russia, 23rd May, 11-50 A.M. From Europe, via Turkey, 22nd May. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.—Mr. Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, a Bengalee, a member of the Brahmo Somaj, who was lately at Bombay, has gone to Madras and was to deliver a series of lectures in Patcheappah's Hall.

COLONEL ALLEN JOHNSON, the new Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, pays some penalty for promotion by being removed to Calcutta for which place, says a Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer*, he leaves immediately.

THERE are 64 money order offices in the Madras Presidency, 34 in Bombay. In Lower Bengal there are 76 offices, 39 in the N. W. Provinces, 12 in Oudh, 34 in the Punjab, 19 in the Central Provinces, and 13 in British Burmah.

INCOME-TAX ON ASSETS.—The Madras Government have ruled that when the income in the hands of the Administrator General belongs to married women or infants, subject to the laws of England, he may be regarded as their trustee and be charged accordingly. It has also been ruled that in no case can an Administrator General be assessed in his official capacity, with tax on income, required by him on account of estates in his hands.

A MHOW correspondent writes that the officer commanding the 15th Hussars at that station will not allow any of the men of that corps to leave the lines in the day time without an umbrella. "The natives call the corps the *chuttree pultan* just as long ago the Portuguese at Bombay and along the Malabar Coast came to be called *topasses* from wearing a new pattern *topee*." Nevertheless the Hussar Commandant's order is a very sensible one.—*Mofussilite.*

FAIR, BUT FRAIL.—An officiating appointment, recently gazetted, tends to confirm a rumour that the officiating head of a department in Calcutta (whose place has had to be filled) has unexpectedly quitted the city, in consequence of a certain discovery by an injured husband, the latter being one of the subordinate officials in the same department. The fair lady has fled likewise; and the husband is said to be hotly pursuing the guilty couple.—*Indian Daily News*, May 20.

HAND-CUFFS.—The Inspector General of Police, Madras, states in a circular letter that "officers should impress on the police that the use of hand-cuffs should be dispensed with whenever there is reasonable ground for believing that the prisoners may be trusted without them, and that they should exercise very considerable judgment in such cases. In cases of murder, dacoity, robbery, grave house-breaking and theft, hand-cuffs should invariably be used, but they may be dispensed with in the great bulk of the cases."

THE nomination of Captain F. H. Jenkins to the first regimental command in India, that of the Corps of Guides, will be severely, and, we think, justly criticised. A more splendid body of soldiers, horse and foot, does not exist in any country. Up to the present time their command has been bestowed upon our most tried and distinguished officers, men known over the length and breadth of the land. We know this only of Captain Jenkins, that he is a very smart and rising officer of some thirteen or fourteen years' service, that he has been placed in a position which will call up comparisons little favourable to him, and that, to make the appointment, great injustice has been done to Colonel Rothney, if not to other officers.—*Englishman*, May 20.

LORD NAPIER AND STAFF arrived in Umballa Cantonment by the 7-20 A.M. Train of Tuesday (May 17), that is a day earlier than had been expected until the preceding evening. His Excellency immediately proceeded to inspect the hospital of the 106th Foot, devoting the remainder of the early forenoon to similar inspections of regimental lines. In the evening the 26th N.I. were paraded and put through drill and battalion exercise, with powder. Yesterday morning all the troops were paraded and put through a brigade field day for His Excellency. In Sir William Mansfield's time a somewhat general complaint was that the Commander-in-Chief seldom or never brigaded the troops. It is unlikely that Lord Napier will afford ground for a repetition of the growl; and we hope that brigade exercise so late in the season as the 18th May has been found very agreeable to those who longed for, and—have had it. —*Mofussilite.*

WE learn from home that the question of a school cess in Bengal has been hotly debated in the Council of India. Some influential members, whose names it is easy to guess, find it as difficult as Mr. Grey does to reconcile a cess on the land with the supposed pledge of the permanent settlement. We shall not be surprised, however, if the wealthy churls of Bengal find the little finger of the Duke of Argyll thicker than the loins of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo. The objection at home is not to a rate, but to a rate on the land alone, and the alternative is simple. Imitate Lord Napier in raising a general rate for town as well as village schools, for roads, sanitary improvements and dispensaries. Lord Napier's bills for this purpose have produced a profound impression on the Indian authorities at home, and we shall welcome their adaptation to neglected, ignorant, selfish Bengal.—*Friend of India*, May 19.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR has made a most enlightened and economical proposal to the Supreme Government. Thanks to the liberality of chiefs like Vizianagram, Rampore, Rewah, Benares and other landholders, the sum of £17,500 has been subscribed for the university college of Allahabad, which has not been long in following the example of Lahore. The Lieutenant Governor has, we believe, asked Government to give him only £5,000 towards the expense of college buildings, promising to reduce the other colleges to the position of high schools and to concentrate the teaching power in Allahabad. This will remove such extravagant anomalies as exist in Agra, while we trust it will not interfere with the Sanskrit college of Benares. The experiment of communicating the Western sciences through the vernacular and classical tongues of Hindostan will be tried in the college of Allahabad, which will receive a university charter whenever it may prove itself worthy of the dignity.—*Friend of India*, May 19.

AN important meeting was held here on Monday last (May 16) for the discussion of the most advisable regulations under which to enforce recent legislature with regard to female infanticide,

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 23rd April.

As Imperial and royal personages assume *incognito* titles when they travel, so also in remaining at home they have the privilege of celebrating their birth-days at any season they please. Queen Victoria's seems to be a moveable feast. Napoleon III. has fixed his on the 15th of August, the day of Saint Napoleon, an obscure martyr of holiness fished out of beatic regions by a complacent Pope in honour of the first great Bonaparte. Last Wednesday, however, was the anniversary of a distinguished man's birth, though no cannons for illuminations announced it to the good people of Paris. On the 20th of April 1808 a child was born at one o'clock in the morning and the puling infant of that distant date still makes some noise in the world. How strangely one era is connected with another! Napoleon was then Emperor of the French. A Napoleon now rules them. The *Moniteur* of that old date had an article in high praise of Mademoiselle Colbruan. The lady was first wife of Rossini, and it was only last year that I cast a wreath into that great man's grave. On the 20th of April 1808 the French five per cent. Government stock was at 85. On the same day of the month 1870, the three per cent. stood at 75. Considering the difference of interest, the difference of value is not considerable. At the former date the great Emperor was absent from Paris. But Hortense, Queen of Holland, had left her husband's capital for the French one to be confined of her third child. The year before, Prince Royal of Holland, an infant of great hope, had died of croup, a disease then little understood. Now, if other remedies failed, Nelaton would cut the creature's wind-pipe and save him. The mother was of a tender heart and for months would not be comforted for her loss. The great Emperor wrote to console her and reason with her on the 20th May 1807,—"My daughter, all accounts from the Hague inform me that you are not reasonable. Natural as your affliction is it should have bounds. Do not injure your health. Try amusement for the mind; and know that this life is so strewn with thorns and is often the source of so many evils that death is by no means the greatest amongst them." This was an "order" to cheer up. The lovely queen went to Canterêts. Her husband the king was not much with her. They say two handsome young men were then in her suite, either of whom she would have preferred to the disagreeable Louis were she free. One of these gentlemen was Count Flahault, who subsequently married the Scottish peeress, Lady Nairne; the other was a Dutch colonel. Her Majesty went from Canterêts to Saint Cloud. She was then *enceinte* and the child born on the 20th April 1808, was her's. There named him Louis Napoleon and he is the present Emperor of the French. And so His Majesty has attained his sixty-second year! It is a serious age. The republican doctors declare he never will be a very old man. Who can say? But I saw him this week and he seems to me good for seventy. In face His Majesty does not look old for his age, especially in his hat on. But in figure he is rather stooped and round-shouldered. His gait on foot is slow and sometimes rather painful. Once the best horseman in France—which is not saying much—the third Napoleon now mounts his charger with difficulty, and military reviews are abbreviated to give him ease. He remained on horse-back half an hour the other day and I hear he fainted when he returned to the palace. Apart from this there is health enough in his countenance, and the mild, quiet look of a thorough gentleman, and patience and temper, with the least possible lurking sneer—probably at humanity. No men know the baseness of humanity so well as monarchs. Those who are absolute sometimes see man's heart in its ugliest and most naked form. Just now, the great Emperor is busy and anxious enough. He is planning—or was, for I think all was completed yesterday—the form in which the *plebiscite* is to go forth. He had a strange idea on the subject—to write a letter of explanation and send a copy to each of the ten million voters of the Empire and Algeria. People all the weak believe in this letter. So will I when I see it. But it seems to me that the present is not a life-and-death issue inviting the sovereign to condescend to a proceeding which would look so undignified. Probably a more serious objection to a letter is that any recipient may consider himself entitled to a reply, said from the mysterious republicans in the large cities some very disagreeable responses might crowd the letter-bags of the Tuileries. I think it more likely this evening or to-morrow we shall see a general proclamation by the Emperor. The vote will be a large one, and the "ayes" in an enormous majority. Prefects, magistrates, school-masters and others will do day in the routine to say—" Yes." If the people were let alone they do not understand the thing nor care for it. A man I thought intelligent, the lord of his score acres on the banks of the Marne, not a dozen miles from this city, told me in conversation in the beginning of this week that he did not understand the word *plebiscite* about which he had heard that day for the first time, and asked me if it were a novel kind of beet-root or a new cattle distemper" to which these doctors are always giving queer names." The men of the cities know the meaning of the thing well enough and are already making a business of it. I read in large letters on a clothes-shop window yesterday: *Le paletot plebiscite*. A grim-looking *ouvrier*, glancing at the same object and inscription, saw me smile and said,—" Why Monsieur, it's a paletot so very short that one would scarcely call it a jacket." Whether a political sneer was conveyed in the remark I cannot say. But these city fellows of all classes are intelligent. For the worthy rustic population I cannot vouch as much. Some one tells me of a peasant so ignorant as to have informed his son that the edict of Nantes is an Englishwoman! You will understand why he deceived himself and his offspring—*L'Edit* (lady) *de Nantes*. The ignorance of peasant children, especially in all things religious, is often awful. At preparation for first communion a worthy curé recently asked one of his little flock how many gods there were?—" Four," replied the urchin glibly. The curé turned him out of the class and the school-room. At the door the juvenile delinquent met another little fellow—" I say," he inquired, " how many gods are there?"—" Only one of course!"—" Nonsense with your *one*! Why I told the priest there were four, and he was not even satisfied with that number." And yet these peasants are superstitiously religious enough. Which of them would eat meat on Good Friday? They tell us of a man who would not even put on his outside coat yesterday week because his wife told him the collar was greasy. But, joking apart, some of the books of instruction they place in the hands of the young in rival districts are most absurd. I saw a quotation this week in a newspaper and laughed at it as a quiz. But a friend has placed the little *code-manuel* of youth in my hands, and has shown me extracts printed in the preface of the recommendation of the work by several bishops and high dignitaries of the church. Here is an extract, being a definition of the soldier:—" The soldier is no longer a man, but he has been one. He renders all kinds of service to humanity. He mounts guard to prevent theft and murder. He kills men, it is true, in time of war, but these men are only enemies. In time of peace, on the contrary, he assists nursery maids to guard the children. The guardian of those nurse maids' innocence, he is the supreme hope of cooks advanced in life. He is found not only in the barracks, but also in kitchen presses and about the doors of larders. The soldier lives *en troupe*. He costs a good deal of money, but is readily paid in consideration of the great services he renders." How could such a passage have slipped into such a book? We have been, indeed, very religious in France this last Lent, but what *are* we to the Portuguese? One of their ships was at Havre again this last Good Friday and they mounted their mannikin on a mast with the inscription—" This is Judas Iscariot the traitor" on his back and they flogged him with muscular forces of arm and ardent flame of eye. About a couple of thousand Frenchmen crowded the quay, looking in wonder at the operation. Certainly there was not much sympathy for Master Judas. The French, though averse to corporal punishment, are no admirers of traitors. They are too gallant and honest for base treachery. Indeed, if it were *le pauvre diable*, as they call the enemy of mankind, the sailors of Havre would decidedly have rescued his satanic majesty from the Portuguese infliction. There is no horror of the devil in France. In fact he is rather sympathized with than dreaded or disliked. "They abuse the poor devil every Sunday," said an old *tapissier*, who was laying down a carpet for me on Easter Tuesday, "in a hundred thousand churches; I do not consider it fair, Monsieur, or honourable, to attack any one in this treacherous way behind his back." "Ah! my friend," I replied, "do not be too sure of that; he may be near enough you think." Good old usages are falling off. This year at Monaco, whether owing to the absence of the Prince or to the gloomy east over the smallest state in Europe by the notorious quarrelling of the hereditary Prince and Princess—the latter *née* Lady May Hamilton who breaks porcelain vases on her nasty husband's head—the *old* celebrated Good Friday procession was suppressed or adjourned. It represented in former years our Saviour walking to his death and bearing his cross, and the whole scriptural *cortege* used to be complete. But railways are spoiling and vulgarising many things. Monaco is but half an hour now from Nice, and last Lent a crowd of ladies, Magdalenes in all but faith and penitence, moved down from the latter city and joined the procession in unsequestered attire and costumes borrowed from the old painters. This may have been a reason why the *mot d'ordre* to discontinue the procession was given. Old people as well as old things are going out. A couple of days ago the news of the death of the Duchess de Berry came to Paris. The present generation rub their eyes and say, "Who is she?" But the royal lady, as well as her son Henri Cinque, is a *cultе* in certain noble houses in the Faubourg, and though the illustrious lady played her part before my time, I listen with interest to many an anecdote of her. She was unfortunate, she was brave, she was loving, and I honour her. Of this illustrious lady, even more than of the Duchess of Angoulême, it might truly have been said she was the only *man* in her family. The elder Bourbons of France in succession to poor Louis XVI. had indeed little to recommend them among the male members. The recently deceased lady, once so well known in France as "Madame," was Caroline-Ferdinand-Louisa, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies and *sister* of Maria Christina, mother of the ex-queen of Spain. She was born in 1798, and in 1815 married the Duc de Berry. That prince was assassinated at the Opera House by Louvel on the 13th of February 1820. On the sad occasion the Duchess showed extraordinary courage and devotion. The wounded prince was taken to a room behind the box-office, and Dupuytren (another illustrious name) was quickly in attendance on him. The princess assisted at the probing of the wound and was covered with blood. Nearly nine months after she gave birth to a son—an heir at last to the elder Bourbons. When Louis Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, heard the cannon fire, he said—" Ait a made on nouveau! I have." That child, less fortunate than the Bonaparte born in 1808 at Saint Cloud, is the Count de Chambord, for forty years an exile from that pleasant land of which he is the *de jure* king. After the revolution of 1830 the Duchess chiefly came into notoriety by the popular rising she headed in Vendee. Old Louis Philippe had a terrible and an odious vengeance. He discovered that the gallant lady was *enceinte* at the time of her arrest, and the circumstance was denied he locked her until a child was born. Then she avowed that she had been privately married to the Count Lucchesse Palli, by whom she afterwards had several other children. They resided in Styria, where the Count died a few years ago. I could give you a hundred anecdotes of this remarkable lady, but must limit myself to one which will prove how easily and how oddly great people, as well as little, are sometimes amused and how often they are fooled to the top of their bent by the artful courtiers who surround them. When Madame inhabited the Chateau of Rosny she went every morning to the fowl-yard to collect fresh eggs. Her Royal Highness took a child's delight in seizing on them while still warm from the hens. Hens, however, do not lay every day. Like all things feminine they are a little capricious. So the fair duchess often returned to her apartment disappointed. Fowl will not flatter, but courtiers do, and are never at a loss for an expedient. When the duchess's disappointment was once or thrice noticed the ladies and gentlemen of her suite organized a new department, that is the service of newly-laid eggs. Shortly before the great lady made her matutinal visit an egg was slily deposited here and there in the nests. But the royal lady was shrewd and held to warmth above all things. Therefore the substituted eggs had been previously washed very white and slightly heated in hot water. It was delightful to see the duchess as she made each precious discovery crying out, "Another! and warm too!" How easily people will deceive themselves, or suffer themselves to be deceived! Thus the students of the Quartier Latin thought they could cry down their distinguished professor, Doctor Tardieu, out of favour, because his evidence was supposed to lean towards old Peter at Tours. His Highness the Prince is still firing pistols and wearing his old white hat in Paris—but they have lost a course of lectures and a term. There was once a strike at the same school of medicine when Jomard, the absent-minded Jomard, was professor. But in the latter case the feeling was shown not by hisses and vociferations but by abstinence from attendance. All the same, Jomard went on to deliver his lectures and exhibit his experiments to empty benches. One day he was proceeding, and saying as usual "gentlemen," he looked up and saw that his audience only consisted of a single individual; so, he politely corrected himself and said, "Monsieur," proceeding with his lecture. After an eloquent burst of about an hour, the professor paused and with great politeness addressed himself to his unique audience individually: "Sir," said he, "I have to ask your pardon; I am probably abusing your complaisance by keeping you too long. But bear with me, and another little quarter of an hour will set you free." "A quarter of an hour!" responded a rough stentorian voice, "half an hour! two hours *parbleu*, if you like! Recollect, Bourgeois, that you have hired me by the hour." The worthy doctor looked at the man and recognized him. He was the driver of the cab who had brought him down to the school of medicine! Learned gentlemen have this week something more practical to interest them. They have discovered in the very heart of Paris the traces of a Gallo-Roman amphitheatre. The President of the Numismatic Society has been with the Emperor, and His Majesty is very anxious that no expense should be spared to complete the excavations and restore this interesting remnant of an older time. But where is the money to come from? The city funds are in a deplorable state. That would be nothing to Haussman who, with pick in hand, never calculated cost, but with M. Chevreau it is another affair. *Apropos* to expropriations, if you will permit gossip to issue from Europe by the Suez Canal I will—not go to see you in India, but tell you something M. Lesseps has been telling us here in Paris last night of how the Viceroy of Egypt manages these little affairs. Here is an instance. The Khedive recently cast eye on the house of a certain Redgab-Aga, just as old Frederic of Prussia did on the little property of the miller of Sans Souci. *Si iste angulus*, &c., is a vow as often now expressed as in the days of Horace, the house of the Aga in fact somehow interfered with a favourite view of the Viceroy. It must be removed from the landscape. Money was tried at first. But the man was obstinate and rich. A large amount of money was frequently offered, but in the inverse ratio to our more civilized habits the sums were diminished at each new attempt to make a bargain—a capital plan for a Khedive or an Irish landlord? The continued refusal of the Aga was at length voted seditious, and he was sent as a punishment on a long voyage up the Nile. Fortunately he escaped the crocodiles, but on his return found his house had disappeared from the landscape. I am not sure that the value was even "lodged in Court." M. Lesseps tells us in his lecture why Asiatics and Africans cannot go ahead. "In the East," says he, "the world has only one leg; this is why everything is backward." Indeed, here in Paris we are too forward. Even authority is progressive. You are aware that the Academy exhibition here begins on the first of next month. But the judges are very strict this year. They have rejected an excellent portrait of Saint Beuve, simply because the artist painted him too strictly in his writing costume—a woollen night-cap and a broken pair of drawers. They also refused to admit the work of a very distinguished master, though it simply represented a lady with her back turned, playing on the pianoforte. It is true, indeed, that the fair dame was painted in the costume of, you see, our ancestress Eve before the fall. Our morals require attention in this wicked city.—*Pioneer*.

THE STATURE AND BULK OF MAN IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

DR. BEDDOES, president of the Anthropological Society of London, has produced a reprint of a memoir on this subject read before that learned body, which has so much more of practical interest than is the case with its speculations in general that we feel warranted in recommending it strongly to the notice of our readers. The topic is one which interest or arouses a very large class of observers, and we must add that there is none on which more rash and superficial speculation is commonly vented. Every one, generally speaking, has some pet notion of his own about districts in which the race of man is above or below the average in height or strength, and as to occupations which tend to encourage or depress physical development. Nothing can serve better than the contents of this volume to correct such hasty generalizations and communicate a few stable ideas. It is, in truth, a kind of handbook of the subject Dr. Beddoes has set to work by carefully measuring and weighing as many men between the ages of twenty-three and fifty as he could collect in each several locality, a task which could not be accomplished, by availing himself of the assistance of friends. He has supplemented his inquiry by other examinations of special classes—recruits, criminals, lunatics. But these side investigations, though curious enough in their results, we shall leave unnoticed for the present, and content ourselves with the main purport of the treatise.

The pursuit of knowledge was in this case by no means unattended with difficulties. Men could not conceive with what intent, except a sinister one, they were made to undergo the process of measuring and weighing by a doctor. In canny Scotland the least amount of difficulty was found. But "the fishermen of some villages on the east coast proved extremely stubborn *and* suspicious." In Ireland "the unsettled political condition of the country proved an insuperable obstacle to those who made attempts on my behalf. Some Tipperary boys fairly took to their heels when it was proposed to measure them." In Wales there was less unusual difficulty in disabusing the natives of the idea that the inquiry had been set on foot by Government, and therefore *must* mean mischief." In England there was less of suspicious or superstitious opposition, but more of downright "stupidity." Under these impediments, and, moreover, what Dr. Beddoes justly calls the "intrinsic difficulties" of the inquiry, the results were, no doubt, very imperfectly done. Many inductions seemed formed on a meagre amount of cases. The whole must be taken as a "tentamen," rather than an experiment carefully worked out. But, with this preliminary caution, we may safely use, as far as it will go, the knowledge thus acquired.

Dr. Beddoes' line of march proceeds from north to south. Beginning at the first extremity, he finds the Scottish Highlanders, "as a rule, a tall and bulky race"—which is not, we should suppose, the character assigned to them in common report. But they vary very greatly in different districts. In some western islands (such as Lewis and Harris) they are rather short; in others (Mull, for instance,) more than usually tall. The people of the western Lowlands (Ayrshire and Galloway) agreed all others in height, and indeed rank first among the inhabitants of the British Islands. The men of the Eastern Border and the Tyne were nearly equal them in stature, and exceed them in weight, being, on the whole, the great men among Queen Victoria's British subjects. The average Berwickshire farmer or peasant, out of the number examined, was found to measure five feet eleven inches and nearly a third, and to weigh nearly 200lb. This is the *ne plus ultra*. The people of Aberdeenshire, and of other parts of the eastern coast, do not, however, fall much behind. These are the stalwart natives who justify the Scottish lady's retort, on Dr. Johnson's definition of oats as "the food of horses in England and of men in Scotland." "Yes, and where will you find such horses and such men?" The average height of man throughout Scotland is estimated, somewhat conjecturally, at five feet seven inches and a half.

The Borderers on the English side, and generally speaking the agricultural inhabitants of our northern counties, are a tall race, like their Scottish neighbours. Lancashire seems to constitute an exception, which we are rather surprised to learn—the people being as low or lower than those of England "generally" and the men not only in the cotton region. Good stature prevails generally as far south as the Trent, or rather the Wash, for Lincolnshire comes within the category. The Trent once passed, the conditions alter. Tallness becomes exceptional, though found, among other traits, in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire; but we are now coming to the frontier of undersized men. Attention must also be made for parts of Norfolk and of Kent, secluded districts on the sea coast, inhabited by local breeds of comparative giants. But Suffolk men are short, though rather heavy, after the model of their own celebrated breed of horses. And the home and southern counties generally fall not only far below the north, but below the general national standard. It is very possible that this diminution of size may have been partly produced by the constant drain—not recent, as in the north, but for a long course of centuries of the choice specimens of the race towards the great metropolis, leaving those of inferior type in possession of the grounds. The men of Wales are, on the whole, short, but "with a bulk more than proportionate" average, a little over 5 ft. 6 in. In the south-west of England stature is low, until Cornwall is reached. There, all at once, we seem to strike on a new type of men; a tall and big-boned race, average 5 ft. 7½ in.; "and even this standard is clearly exceeded by the people of Scilly, whose proportions certainly give the lie to the current notion that men of quadrupeds must degenerate in small islands." We should rather say that this remarkable instance is of importance in disproof of the general doctrine, very hastily assumed for the most part, that "breeding in and in" tends necessarily to deteriorate the human race. Evidence on this subject varies; but, on the whole, it seems that remote and secluded tribes, in which intermarriage of relations must needs be frequent, are better gifted *an physique* than those more mixed. Such seems to be the result of Dr. Beddoes' observations as to some Highland districts; as to "Flegg," in the north-eastern part of Norfolk; as to the Isle of Romney; and especially as to Scilly, where any one who wants to marry at all must almost inevitably marry a cousin. We might all must almost inevitably marry a cousin. We might add, from popular opinion, the so-called Isles of Purbeck and Portland; but these are not tabulated in the book before us. The average height of Englishmen Dr. Beddoes fixes, not very confidently, at 5 ft. 9in. That of Irishmen is much the same; but (an odd singularity) they exhibit "greater uniformity of stature." As regards weight, he allots the Scotchman 155 lb., the Englishman 145, the Irishman 138; but owns that he is not satisfied with the sufficiency of his induction.

We must omit Dr. Beddoes' speculation on the effect of ancestral race on stature, more curious in our view than conclusive; and we have not space to comment on what will be generally regarded as the most important part of his speculations—that which concerns differences of stature and bulk according to rank, means and occupation. The leading fact of all seems undeniable, and it is only too discouraging. His returns do not confirm the received and well-founded opinion that populations which follow agricultural and other out-of-door employments are the tallest and strongest; whether also the healthiest is a question which these returns do not touch, but concerning which there is probably but little doubt. As regards thews and sinews, man degenerates in towns, degenerates in crowded centres of industry, degenerates in sedentary occupations. "The physical differences between country folk and townsfolk are," says our author, "the most important ones developed in my tables. . . . It may be taken as *proved* that the stature of man in the large towns of Britain is lowered considerably below the standard of the nation, and as *probable* that such degradation is hereditary and progressive." This, it may be remembered, as regards the mere difference between town and country life, does not exactly agree with the conclusions arrived at by Quételet and others through comparing the stature of the people of Brussels and other cities with that of the neighbouring Belgian peasantry. But Dr. Beddoes treats these as exceptional, and we fear he is right. The prospect is not a hopeful one, in an age in which cities are rapidly growing and rural districts losing their population. We can only rely on the progress of sanitary reform, which has certainly not said its "last word" on the subject.—*Full Mall Gazette*.

CLAIMANTS ON THE INDIAN EXCHEQUER.

(*Saturday Review*, April 30.)

An Indian prince or nobleman now resident in London, and bearing the unfamiliar title of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, has gradually let it be known that he has a claim of vast amount on the Indian Treasury. We cannot accurately collect its exact extent from the documents which have fallen under our notice; but the Indian newspapers state that, whereas he now draws a pension of £75,000 a year, he demands £160,000, and claims besides about forty millions sterling of arrears. Meantime there is no difficulty in connecting him with prosonages well known to educated Englishmen through one of the Essays of Lord Macaulay's Essays, that on Lord Clive. Surajah Dowlah, the Nawab Nazim, or (to give the equivalent of the title) the Mahometan nobleman administering the government of the province of Bengal under the Emperor at Delhi, was betrayed into the hands of the English, after the tragedy of the Black Hole of which he was the author, by the commander of his troops, Meer Jaffier. Meer Jaffier received the reward of his treachery in being elevated to his master's place, which, however, he was undisguisedly intended to fill as the creature and instrument of the English. During Clive's absence from India Meer Jaffier was deposed and cast aside, but he was ultimately reinstated as a temporary substitute, and a more useful tool than the violent Meer Cossim. The Nawab Nazim who is now in London, and whose modest demands we have described, is the descendant of Meer Jaffier, and his case is based on the language of certain engagements between the sham Emperor at Delhi, his sham lieutenant in Bengal, and the English of the day, the true rulers of the province.

The gentlemen who, according to the telegraph, have been meeting in Bombay and Calcutta to protest, among other things, against the uncontrolled expenditure of much of the Indian revenue by the English branch of the Indian Government, are thus in some danger of finding a new and vast burden laid on them in this country, less through any exorbitant powers of the India Office than through certain weaknesses of English society and of the English Parliamentary system. There are many signs that the experienced practitioners in the art of coining the grievances of Indian princes into money are now bringing an increasing pressure on the Indian exchequer. The mode of conducting these approaches has always been singularly uniform. A pamphlet is circulated. A few obscure newspapers are retained. A few members of Parliament are engaged in the cause, attracted either by the distinction of having a gorgeously oriental personage to give colour to their drawing-rooms, or by the much credited advantage of gaining a subject for the House. When all these irons have once been got into the fire, it has not seldom been found that Indian Ministers prefer some handsome compromise of a claim thus pressed upon them to facing the annoyance of a small social and Parliamentary agitation. Even in the present case, the notoriously dire straits of the Indian Treasury may perhaps cause demands upon it to be examined in something like the spirit of Mr. Lowe. We believe that the Indian Pension List, to which a prodigious item is sought to be added, is one of the financial curiosities of the world. Just as an ordinary dress-coat is said to bear in its cuts and button-holes the traces, more or less discernible, of every change of fashion which has occurred during a couple of centuries, the Pension List of India bears the marks of nearly every revolution which has accompanied the construction of the Empire. Not only are the representatives of many diverse dynasties unsinned, but in many cases the claims of dynasties impartially pensioned are radically incompatible with one another. The Indian Government provides handsomely, either by great allowances or by remissions of revenue which are equivalent to allowances, not only, so to speak, for the House of Stuart and for the House of Brunswick, but occasionally for the descendants of Perkin Warbeck, as well as for the descendants of Owen Tudor. No Government, except a foreign Government, and one with the peculiar history of the British Government of India, could possibly have had such obligations laid upon it. Among all the nations of the West, no doubt, have always been allowed to settle old scores, and if the East were left to itself, competing dynasties would be thinned by the sternest process of natural selection, and the outgoing sovereign, instead of retiring on a pension, would be thought to have been born under a fortunate star if he escaped with his eyesight or his life.

There is no doubt that the true character of the demands for a share of the Indian revenue which English politicians and gentlemen are induced to join in proposing would be more plainly seen if it were not for associations bequeathed by the government of the East India Company. The administration of the Company had unquestionably more effect on its earlier proceedings than is recognised either by its eulogists or by its censors. While it unquestionably did many indefensible things for the sake of swelling its dividend, it also entered into many well-intended but mad, improvident undertakings, under the idea that nothing but the dividend was in question, just as the directors of a railway company might construct a branch line without much belief that it would pay. It is easy, too, to see that obscure impressions having their origin in the mercantile history of the Company have considerable influence on English opinion, and that this is the source of the vague idea that a few hundred thousand pounds added to the income of an Indian prince are a mere deduction from a fund of which somebody has got possession more or less unjustly, and which that somebody is more or less freely spending for his own advantage. And in the East India Company a deposed sovereign as much as the princes whom it pensioned, and the naked fact ought to emerge that the British Government of India is now a Government very hard put to it for money, a Government raising from a very poor population a revenue barely equal to the vast responsibilities which it has to discharge. There is no sort of reason why a country ruined or taxation from the natives of India and diverted to unproductive employment is so much taken away from improvements that are urgently needed. Every addition to a pension or allowance means that justice is so much the less purely administered, that the children of so many villages are left uneducated, or that some public work pressingly required to avert famine or to lessen the general comfort is retarded or abandoned. Or, on the other hand, if the Government will not reduce its expenditure on these objects, every such addition means that an onerous and unpopular tax has to be levied at a distinct risk to the stability of the Empire, and that thousands upon thousands of miserably poor men have to pay so much the more for a necessary like salt, and have the articles required for their simple wants made dearer by indirect taxation.

Although it is true that the great allowances of deposed Indian princes come out of taxes which might be a thousand times better spent—although it is true that the European country governing an Eastern dependency is bound to act on the strictest principles which govern fiduciary relations—and although the English Government of India imposes on its subjects the liabilities of a Pension List which could not exist in the East if left to itself, and which has no analogy in the West—yet the moral evil of disarming pensioned princes is spoken of by written undertakings of representatives of the East India Company would outweigh the financial relief. We think, however, that there is a strong case for insisting on the customary interpretation of these undertakings, and for declining to say that former British Governments of the country were wrong in the view they took of their obligations, and that their mode of discharging them can now be reviewed. Among other reasons for making this slight approximation to the principles which under European political systems would assuredly govern such engagements, is the positive certainty that an increased allowance to a largely pensioned Indian nobleman would even on himself the very minimum of personal advantage. The limits of the actual personal enjoyments of an Oriental, with no territory to govern and no responsibilities to discharge, are very soon reached, for there is early satiety of pigeons and peacocks, priests and astrologers, eunuchs and dancing-girls. All authorities agree that these great allowances, when they pass beyond a certain point, are spent on a disorderly crowd of idle followers, and we believe that in two of the largest Anglo-Indian cities, where the representatives of dethroned dynasties draw colossal revenues from the public treasury, a whole quarter of the town has been turned into an Alsatia of riot and vice. For the sake of the rich who spend almost as much as for that of the poor who pay, there should be demand to the strongest presumption against the class of claims to which we have been referring.

GUSHING.—Dear Sir, I enclose you a *verbatim* copy of a letter lately received by me. You may publish it if you like.—P. "Dear Sir,—The distant sounds of music that catch now sweetness as they vibrate in the long drawn valley is not so sweet as the tidings of your good health, and the contents of your letter filled me with a sort of spiritual delight which I have never felt before, on the whole it gave me an ecstasy of joy. The seasons of my constant prayer to the Almighty, never suffer a syncope but flow with an endless tide—MEER ALLY HOSSEIN."—*Pioneer*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adopting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

OCCASIONAL NOTES,

FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF APRIL 29.

A GENEALOGICAL contemporary remarks upon the numerous instances in the present House of Commons of two or more members belonging to the same family. This, the writer observes, can no longer arise from proprietary boroughs, but probably more than ever from the preponderance of wealthy families, either territorial or mercantile, in certain districts. Something also must be attributed not so much to hereditary genius as to the influence of the great political talents of a statesman in recommending others who are of the same name and blood. Thus Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Hardy all have their family representatives, and the Duke of Abercorn rivals the late Daniel O'Connell in the length of his "tail." There are nine families which contribute each three members, viz., Beaumont, Cavendish, Fitzwilliam, Grosvenor, Hardy, Lennox, Lowther, Rothschild, and Vivian. In seven families father and son are represented, and there are twenty-one pairs of brothers. In fact there are in the House of Commons no less than 101 members who are closely connected in blood with each other.

The well-known Russian military writer, General Fadieyeff, has just published a new work on "The Theatre of War on the Black Sea," in which he urges that the proposal to construct a strategical railway from Sebastopol to Kharkoff, *via* Kertch, is impracticable, and that a railway from Krementchug to Perekop would be far preferable. In any case, the General thinks it is not the southern, but the south-western, frontier of Russia which should be first fortified.

"Whodoesnotsee (he says) that in the event of a general coalition against Russia the principal danger would threaten us from the side of Poland and Lithuania? Almost equally dangerous are the Caucasian and the Baltic provinces, where the enemy only requires a momentary success to bring the whole of the population to his side. In the next war—which will perhaps soon break out—the point at issue will not be the solution of a political question, but the future of Russia. The first cannon-shot, wherever it may come from, will be the signal, not for a local war, but for a war on whose result the fate of Western Europe will depend. The definite solution of the matter will be arrived at on our western frontier—in our Polish provinces. It will then be necessary for us either to conquer or to withdraw our frontier far to the east, thus giving a new direction to our historical mission and cramping our national aspirations."

After all the abuse which has been lately lavished on husbands by neglected wives in the *Daily Telegraph*, it is refreshing to turn to the evidence given by Joseph O'Brien, an ex-policeman, in the M'Farland trial, which is making such a sensation at present in America. From O'Brien's evidence it appears that Mr. M'Farland was in the habit of accompanying him on his beat when on night duty, and confiding to him his domestic troubles. One rainy night in September M'Farland told Constable O'Brien that he had been offered a consulship at Cork and 10,000 dols. to give up his wife and child. O'Brien seems to have taken an unromantic view of the matter. "I told him," said the ex-policeman, "that he was foolish. I would give up wife and a woman for 10,000 cents." Upon which M'Farland replied, "O'Brien, I would not give up my child for a consulship to the Court of Heaven." This plan of making a confidant of the policeman on duty might with great advantage be adopted by the domestic and discontented on this country. If a husband or wife, instead of quarrelling with each other, would take a turn round a square or crescent with an intelligent constable, how many bickerings might be avoided! It should, however, be laid down as a rule that the constable can only receive a limited number of confidences when on his beat. An active and sympathetic constable might well find time to drop a few words of kindly consolation or advice to the restless ratepayer or his wife if they would so time their confidences as not to interfere with the performance of his regular duties.

The different effects produced on different dispositions by hostile criticism has often been made the subject of remark. That which is fatal to the peace of mind and sometimes to the health of one, merely acts with a bracing or stimulating effect upon another. John Keats, according to popular notions, read a savage criticism on his poetry in the *Quarterly*, and retires to die. Mr. John Macallum, plumber and gasfitter, of Leith, on the other hand, finding that his musical abilities are underrated by the *Leith Herald*, which has called his singing "execrable," fills a large bath with water, and requests the editor of that journal to favour him with a call. On the unsuspecting gentleman making his appearance, Macallum told him that he would teach him to write against him in the newspapers. He then commenced his instructions by seizing the unfortunate editor by the neck, knocking him about, striking him several violent blows, and finally attempting to duck him in the bath, which he had filled for the purpose. Failing, however, to effect his total immersion, he took his two hands and threw water about him. Finally, he dismissed him at the front door with a valedictory kick. The editor summoned his assailant to the police-court, but Bailie Chalmers, before whom the matter was heard, thought the justice of the case would be met by a fine of 7*s*. 6d. "The decision was received with cheers." It is generally said to be a mistake to reply to an adverse criticism, but Mr. Macallum's method of rejoinder seems to have been successful in every way, and to have at the same time conciliated judicial leniency and the sympathy of the public.

There is no country in the world so religious as Scotland; between the ministers preaching to the congregations and the congregations to the ministers, they have acquired habits of decorum and propriety, more especially in their method of observing Sundays and fast days, which naturally make them an example for other nations to admire and follow if they can. The Scotch journals state that Thursday was observed as the Spring Sacramental Fast in Edinburgh and Leith, and, as is usual on such occasions, business was almost entirely suspended. 13,700 fasting passengers were conveyed over the North British system to various parts of the country—probably for the purposes of meditation. The twenty omnibuses plying between Edinburgh and Leith were overcrowded every "run" they made, and cabs and vehicles of every description were called into requisition by pleasure parties driving to the country. From Leith excursion steamers carried large complements of passengers, and thousands of persons thronged the docks, piers, and quays, watching the arrival and departure of the vessels. At Granton several of the pilgrims who had carried self-denial to such an extent that it had actually affected their heads, became so riotous that they had to be taken into custody, and the public-houses which were opened in the evening at Edinburgh and Leith were, for the second place, no states that the jury were only about twelve hours in coming to a decision, and that every one commended the manner in which they attended to the evidence, and the verdict they delivered, "except the individual who was convicted of murder in the second degree," he cautiously adds. The presence of the ladies in the court, Mr. Howe further informs us, secured the most perfect decorum and propriety of conduct, and the gentlemen of the bar and others vied with each other in their courtesies and respectful demeanour towards the ladies and the court. Nothing occurred to offend the most refined lady, if she were a sensible lady.

The most Parisian of all the Parisians has just died. M. Nestor Roqueplan, the late editor of the *Figaro*, the director of the Variétés, the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, and finally of the Châtelet, was born in 1804; but nobody knew his real age until his death, for he was most careful neither to speak of it nor even to let it be seen. His dress, his manners, and even his face were calculated to deceive on this point his best friends. M. Roqueplan has always been of opinion that advanced age is neither fashionable nor artistic, and that it was an offence to the esthetic feelings of one's fellow-beings to let it be seen. Nobody knew Paris so well, nobody loved it more, and nobody has been so servilely devoted to all the caprices of that capricious city. During the last years a slight twitching of one eyelid and of the upper lip somewhat altered the lively expression of his face, but in all other respects he remained still the truest representative of the beaux of the reign of Louis Philippe. Few things became ever really popular in a certain part of Parisian society if they did not enjoy the approbation of M. Roqueplan; just as few witty boulevard words have ever come into circulation without being created or endorsed by him. *Fortunio*, *Lorette*, *Petit Crevé*, are his creations. It is perhaps not so very difficult to attain in Paris the reputation of *homme d'esprit* in the sense in which M. Roqueplan had it; but to preserve this reputation for nearly half a century is a fate reserved probably for very few even of the most witty Frenchmen. M. Roqueplan was born at Malemort (Bouches du Rhône). In youth he studied for the bar; but towards the end of the Restoration he tried some literary work, and, in company with M. Latouche, became one of the editors of the old *Figaro*. But that satirical paper had so many prosecutions to answer that M. Roqueplan left it in 1832, and devoted himself almost exclusively to the theatre—in the beginning merely as a dilettante. In 1840, however, the ministry offered him the direction of the Variétés, and that house has scarcely ever had such a success as under his management. In 1847 he passed to the Opéra, where he had to make his way through the hard time of the crisis which followed the Revolution of February. It was he who brought out the "Prophète," "Sapho," and the "Vêpres Siciliennes." With his management also are connected the names of Alboni, Cruvelli, and many others. He remained at the Opéra till 1854, and in 1857 succeeded M. Emile Perrin in the management of the Opéra Comique. He held this post not long, however, and with no particular success. Some thirteen years ago there was indeed very little chance of success at that theatre, and M. Roqueplan soon passed to the Châtelet, where he remained till his death. He died quite unexpectedly of hypertrophy of the heart.

The French do not enjoy their food without suspicion any more than we do, but they seem to take tolerably energetic measures towards securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist wandering about what he calls the "slum fair," says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him, and, turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a cart which appeared to belong to some employés of the prefect of police, and which was fast filling with hams, sausages, and other savoury articles, amidst much laughter and plenty of "chaff." This operation came to an end, and the agents of the prefect were about to retire, when curiosity prompted the amused spectator to enter into conversation with one of them respecting this strange scene. "Sir," said this individual with honest pride, "Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decimated. To see, sir, in a town like this, in which you must satisfy nearly 2,000,000 appetites daily, the supply of the public need offer facilities for imposition which would lead to universal fraud, if some measures were not taken. Every thing that can be eaten or drunk tempts the cupidity of adulterators. I would tell you well if innocuous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chestnuts